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CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

G. M. Martin

vs.

W. O. Kearley,

In the Chancery Court of Cumberland County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from the bill which is sworn to, that defendants, W. O. Kearley and are non-residents of the state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Crossville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the town of Crossville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding said non-resident defendants to appear before C. G. Black, Clerk and Master, in the court house in the town of Crossville the first Monday of October, 1915, and plead to said bill or same will be taken for confessed.

This the 4th day of September, 1915.

C. G. Black,
9-8-4t. Clerk and Master.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

To Samuel Willford, Celia Willford, Robert Willford, Calvin Willford, Elura Willford Chandler and husband, Gerald Chandler; Elsie Willford Rose and husband, Arthur Rose.

Guy M. Butts

vs.

Samuel Willford, et al.

In the Chancery court, Crossville, Tennessee.

It appearing from the bill in this cause, which is sworn to, that Samuel Willford and Celia Willford are justly indebted to the complainant and that they reside out of the state of Tennessee, and an attachment having been issued and levied on a tract of land of 280 acres, the property of Samuel Willford, which property it is alleged he has fraudulently conveyed to the said Robert Willford, Calvin Willford, Elura Chandler and Elsie Rose to hinder and delay complainant in the collection of this debt, it is ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Crossville Chronicle, a weekly newspaper published at Crossville, Tennessee, requiring all the said defendants named above to appear before said Chancery court, on the first Monday in November, 1915, and make defense to the bill filed against them in this cause; otherwise, the said bill will be taken as true and for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

This September 11, 1915.

C. G. Black,
9-15-4t. Clerk and Master.

AFTER THE WAR.

What Will There Be to Continue the Balance of Trade in Our Favor.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Special Correspondence.—Whether the United States can hope to hold its place as the leading export nation of the world, is a problem now receiving the attention of the business men of America.

It was the European war that gave the United States its present preeminence. What will happen when the war shall close is the great question which very properly causes anxiety among men who are financially interested in the continuance of that partially restored prosperity now prevailing in some sections of the country.

Men who are accustomed to dealing with conditions, rather than theories, and who build on reasonable certainties, rather than on possibilities, do not overlook the fact that in July, 1914, just before the outbreak of the European war, there was a very alarming balance of trade against the United States.

They will not forget that the balance of trade turned against us soon after the "tariff-for-revenue only" policy was decided upon by the election of a Democratic administration and that it was only the conditions developed by the European war which turned the tide in our favor.

Will the balance of trade turn against us again when the cause which turned it in our favor has been removed? Most business men are answering this question in the affirmative, believing that since it was "war orders" that formed the basis of a favorable trade balance, that balance can continue only so long as the war shall remain a factor in international commerce.

There are several facts which no one disputes:

First, the call of millions of men in Europe from industrial activity to military operations decreased production on that continent.

Second, the war not only decreased production abroad but destroyed many products already manufactured, and created new and enormous markets.

Third, the only large producing nation ready to supply the commodities most in demand by reason of the war was the United States; hence this country received a greater part of the war orders.

Fourth, as soon as the armies of Europe are disbanded, these millions of men will return to manufacturing and other productive enterprise.

Fifth, European nations will be impoverished, and the United States, as a result of its large favorable trade balance, will be the only country in a position to buy extensively.

Sixth, as a consequence of high prices paid by buyers of war equipment, wages in many American industries have been increased, and when European producers again begin activity the American producer will be thrown into competition with factories paying the lowest scale of wages, while American mills pay the highest.

The foregoing facts present a situation which the business men of America must meet, and they are now giving it most careful thought. It is a situation which will confront not merely large manufacturers of the country, but every farmer, merchant, mechanic, and laborer who depends for a livelihood upon the general prosperity of the nation.

City Meat Market**Strictly Cash**

Fresh Meats And Groceries. As fresh as summer roses in early dew.

Such are the eatables sold at this store. The delicate aroma of the coffee, the delicate flavor of the butter, all the appetizing points of good, sweet, clean food are carefully prepared and preserved at our store.

Even our canned and carton goods are kept in limited quantities that they may be frequently renewed. Everything is pure and clean. Cleanliness is next to Godliness here.

Taylor Brothers.

The place to get everything good to eat.

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No Dirt. No Exposure. Inexpensive. Make the roof FIREPROOF instead of FIRE-INVITING. A stormproof roof that will free you from all repair expense, and last as long as the building.

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H. J. DUNBAR, Crossville, Tenn.

OBITUARY.

Myrtle Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lee, was born Dec. 17, 1890 at Melvin, Tenn., and died on Sept. 20, 1915, at Evansville, after an illness of only twelve days, being 24 years, 9 months, and 3 days old at the time of her death.

Some six years ago, while in school at Athens, she surrendered her life to God and shortly afterwards joined the Methodist Episcopal church of Stony Point, near her home, to which church she remained a true and faithful member until the Death Angel claimed as his own her sainted spirit.

She was a beautiful type of young Christian womanhood, having been reared in a fine Christian home where environments were of the noblest. She always carried with her much happiness and sunshine and was greatly loved by all who knew her. The sad news of her untimely death came as a great shock to her many friends.

The funeral services were held at Melvin, conducted by Revs. Shelley and Long, both of the Litton charge, in the presence of numerous friends and loved ones. The interment was made at the Lee cemetery, where she was laid to rest by the side of an infant brother and sister.

She leaves a father and mother, three sisters and four brothers to mourn their loss.

She is gone, but not forgotten. Many friends will join the writer in extending loving sympathies to those deeply bereaved with the hope that her departure may prove to be another link drawing them towards their heavenly home and inspiring them to greater efforts in the development of Christian fellowship while here on earth.

Another earthly tie is severed, another soul has passed beyond the pearly gates, another gentle, loving daughter and sister rests in the arms of a merciful Saviour, there to await our coming.

A beautiful life is left behind to mark the path she trod and in the realm of the spirit land lives again the unspotted soul.

The sorrows and sufferings of earth are now past, and after the long dreary voyage, a perfect day has dawned and the untold Heavenly joys are forever hers.

Surely we know, that beyond the dark shadows, that today enshroud our lives, a blessed Saviour is hovering over us, to gladden and brighten our toilsome way.

Then let us trust in His promise and mercies, His pledge that when our life is finished, we shall meet in His home above.

There was an angel band in heaven

That was not quite complete.

So God has taken her from us,

To fill the vacant seat.

Ernest S. Burnett.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. Geo. P. Burnett, Superintendent.

B. Y. P. U. meeting each Sunday evening at 6:30. Geo. P. Burnett, President.

All are cordially invited to these services.

L. A. Hurst, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. M. A. Martin, Minister.

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

Preaching on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the morning and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in the evening of each month. Everybody welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. C. V. Bellamy, Pastor.

Sunday school at 9:50 a. m. Blane W. Burnett, Superintendent. Stereopticon pictures exhibited.

Preaching by the pastor at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Epworth League, Sunday 3:00 p. m. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

The Ladies Aid Society meets Thursday at 2:30 p. m. of each week.

We most cordially invite everybody to all these services.

Meridian

W. F. Ray made a business trip to Melvin last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hill, of Crab Orchard, were here Sunday.

Volney Burnett, of Grassy Cove, was the guest of Miss Mary Martin Sunday.

Clinton Flynn and Grace Ray went to Crossville Saturday.

Willie Hedgecoth, who is teaching school at Flynns Cove, spent the week-end with home folks.

Paul DeRossett, of Crossville, was the guest of Miss Mae Brown Sunday.

Carroll Flynn, of Crossville, passed through here last week.

A crowd of young people spent an enjoyable evening at W. D. Hedgecoth's Saturday.

Fred Burnett, of Crossville, was the guest of Miss Lennice Martin Sunday.

Miss Susie Kemmer, of Grassy Cove, passed through here last week.

John Hassler, of Crab Orchard, is preparing the place on Daddys Creek here to put his saw mill.

J. F. Brown visited with home folks last week.

Sept. 28. XX.

GUARDING GOLD ON LINERS

Most Daring of Robbers Would Find Difficulty in Looting Strong Rooms of Steamers.

It would be natural to suppose that shipments of gold bullion back and forth across the Atlantic on the big liners would be attended by considerable precaution, but there is probably no other place in the world where the transport of great wealth is carried on with such simplicity.

One of the great liners has two strong-rooms, the smaller being in close proximity to the captain's quarters, while the other is next to the provision department. The small strong-room has its walls, floor and ceiling lined with two-inch steel plate, and contains nothing in the way of furnishing other than shelves. This has more than once contained enough gold to buy the liner many times over. The locks, which are of the double variety, are rendered still more secure by covering the keyholes with steel hasps, which are themselves locked in place with massive padlocks. This strong-room, being located in the most frequented portion of the ship, is passed by persons at all hours of the day and night, which, after all, is the great protection.

The strong-room located near the provision department is 12 feet long by four feet wide, and it often happens that both these rooms are filled to capacity with gold bullion. On one occasion the two rooms contained \$100,000,000 in gold bullion, packed in small kegs bound with steel hoops.

STILL SEEKING HONEST MAN

According to Story, Diogenes Has Small Hope of Finding Him in Cleveland.

Diogenes was sitting on a fire hydrant when a kindly faced man stopped and addressed him.

"What's wrong with you, old friend?" he asked.

"I've been sorely misused," replied the cynic.

"In what way?"

"As I turned yonder corner carrying my lantern a youth approached me. 'Wherefore the glim?' he asked. I replied that I was Diogenes looking for an honest man. The youth laughed. 'You're wasting time in this town, uncle,' he said. 'Your glim is no use here.' And what do you think? He took my lantern away from me, and ran around the corner. The only thing he left of any value was my collar button. Do you wonder that I appear morose?"

"Not at all," replied the kindly faced citizen. "You are quite excusable. I am a little sorry, however, that in your search for an honest man you couldn't have waited until you met me. But, perhaps, it's just as well."

So saying, he stooped down suddenly and, snatching away the philosopher's collar button, ran up the nearby alley and disappeared.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

This War Seems to Largely Be Sound- ing Its Death Knell.

Russia is at present in the throes of an internal crisis similar to that of 1905, when the Russian government had to yield and to make concessions to the people, to abolish unrestricted czarism and to create the Duma.

Many historians have already observed that every step in political progress in Russia has been the immediate result of a military defeat on the battlefield.

After the Crimean War the serfs were freed, after the Japanese War a constitution was introduced, and after the defeats in the present war the conservative majority of the Duma suddenly turned into a liberal one and came forward with radical demands such as parliamentary government, equal rights for all foreign peoples within the Russian empire, restoration of the autonomy of Finland, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, etc.

Though Mr. Gorevsky, an old gentleman of 77 and the personification of Russian conservatism, is still the Russian premier, there can be no doubt about it that the days of his office are numbered and that he will soon be compelled to make room for a more liberal statesman.

The present government has already agreed to grant several concessions demanded by the Duma, but they are still hesitating to accept the whole programme as presented by the new Duma majority.

The government knows very well that though Russia is experiencing at present critical days similar to those of 1905, there is a big difference between the present crisis and the crisis of ten years ago. In 1905 there were in the country active revolutionary forces such as the university students, the intellectuals of the big cities, the officers of lower rank in garrisons in the provinces and the laborers of the big cities. Besides, there were a number of revolutionary leaders whom the government feared very much.

Today all these forces have vanished. The intellectuals, the students and the laborers are all on the battlefield and some of them prisoners of war in Germany and Austria; the labor leaders are in prison in Siberia, and the big revolutionary figures, such as Gershuni, are either dead or they are undergoing life-long imprisonment.

But in spite of this the Russian government is justified in fearing a new revolutionary uprising, because the merchant class, without which the government cannot continue the war, is affected by liberal ideas and is threatening to withdraw its help from the government if the latter should refuse to take into consideration the new conditions created by the defeats of the army.

Besides, the dissatisfaction with the government is today more general than ten years ago, because the peasantry, that has made great sacrifices during the present war, is also affected by the general dissatisfaction with the present regime.

In short, the revolutionary state of mind in Russia today is not concentrated in the big cities only, but it has penetrated into the Russian village and the Russian government knows what there is at stake, if the whole Russian peasantry should rise against the government.

Thus the government, though seeing clearly that the old revolutionary forces are no more in existence, is well aware of a revolutionary state of mind throughout the Russian empire and will therefore do everything to counteract this dissatisfaction by peaceful means.

But it is not yet convinced that the revolutionary state of mind is so general as to justify the wholesale acceptance of the programme of the new Duma majority.

The Duma majority, on the other hand, is afraid that a reaction may set in and is anxious to commit the government to a liberal policy.

That is, according to the judgement of men who are well acquainted with conditions in Russia, the sum of the present Russian crisis, and according to the opinion of these circles the crisis will end with a complete victory of Russian liberalism, though there is no guarantee that Russian liberalism will be in a position to utilize its present conquest in the future because there is no stability in Russian political life.—Ex.

SCHOOLS MAY BAR CHILDREN.

Common colds are contagious and boards of health in many cities are considering barring children with colds from school. Foley's Honey and Tar is an old and reliable family medicine and frees children from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Parents may save trouble by giving before school opens. For sale by Reed & Burnett.